

# The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office ..... 916 E. Main Street.  
 Washington Bureau, 1228-7 Munsey Building.  
 New York Bureau, 1102 Hull Street.  
 Philadelphia Bureau, 40 N. Second St.  
 Lynchburg Bureau, 215 Eighth St.

BY MAIL. One Six Three One  
 POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.  
 Daily with Sunday, \$4.00 \$3.00 \$1.50  
 Daily without Sunday, 4.00 2.00 1.00  
 Sunday edition only, 2.00 1.00 .50  
 Weekly (Wednesday), 1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg.

One Week, One Year.  
 Daily with Sunday, 14 cents \$3.50  
 Daily without Sunday, 10 cents 4.50  
 Sunday only, 5 cents 2.50  
 (Yearly subscriptions payable in advance.)

Entered January 27, 1902, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

## HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.

Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central for "4011," and on being answered from the office switchboard, will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1907.

Nothing will ruin the country if the people themselves will undertake its safety, and nothing can save it if they leave that safety in any hands but their own.—Webster.

## THE STATE FAIR.

Our State Fair was held last year under stress of circumstances which greatly embarrassed the management. The movement was begun so late that the work had to be rushed, and while the accomplishments in the limited time were little less than wonderful, the grounds and buildings were not in perfect condition and the exhibits not so large or good as desired. But this year the conditions are greatly improved, and the promise for a first rate exhibit and for fine races is flattering. In all respects the fair will be creditable to the management, and enjoyable and instructive to the visitors.

In addition to the usual attractions, the Hon. William J. Bryan will make a public address, and Mr. Bryan is always a popular attraction within himself. His visit to the fair will give all the people an opportunity to hear him at his best, and it is believed that his address will have an important bearing on the next campaign of the national Democratic party.

But aside from all these considerations the farmers of Virginia should make it a point to attend the State Fair, as a means of promoting agriculture in Virginia. The fair is a rallying point for all who are engaged in farming, where they may gather around the exhibits and swap ideas and cultivate that sociability and co-operation that should distinguish all honest men who have a community of interest. Richmond extends a cordial invitation to all farmers in Virginia and adjoining States and to others who may have any interest in agriculture and a good show.

Our neighbors will find this an ideal season for a visit to Richmond. The Episcopal General Convention is here, and aside from the regular proceedings there are addresses and sermons from time to time by the most distinguished members of the body. And, with entire respect to the dignity of the General Convention, it may also be mentioned that the horse show will be in full swing every night during the fair; all of which means that social pleasures will be at high water mark.

Richmond's invitation is general and generous. She is not so selfish as to wish to enjoy all these good things alone. She desires that all her friends shall share them.

## A COMPLIMENT TO THE POLICE.

Here is a fine compliment for the Richmond police force, and well deserved.

Several delegates to the Episcopal General Convention were speaking of the opening service at Holy Trinity Church, when one of them who holds an important position in the organization, remarked that the policemen on duty were more polite in handling the crowd and more respectful and gentlemanly in dealing with the women than any body of police officers he had ever seen upon such an occasion, or upon any occasion. Another visitor in the group promptly seconded the compliment, adding with enthusiasm that when the procession came into view the policemen all knelt as a mark of respect and that all who were behind them might have a clear view. All the visitors agreed that they had never seen policemen with such good manners.

The Times-Dispatch records these compliments with pleasure, and assures the visitors that our policemen did not put on their good manners for the occasion. Courtesy and consideration is their rule of conduct. For efficiency, for fidelity and for uniform politeness, the Richmond police force is not excelled.

## THE CONSTITUTION.

Our esteemed neighbor, the News Leader, has given us many surprises, but none greater than its article of yesterday on stretching the Constitution. It says that it has "the most profound reverence" for that instrument, yet it holds, if we understand the tenor of its remarks, that the Constitution should be stretched or interpreted to suit the demands of the administration in Washington, the

only qualification being that the Democratic party "should insist that any stretching of it, any interpretation tending to enlarge or centralize power at Washington, shall be clearly explained and its necessity demonstrated."

By whom is this demonstration to be made and who is to be the judge whether or not the stretching is necessary?

The Times-Dispatch is no more a worshiper of the Constitution than the News Leader. It does not regard it as ideal, and thinks that it might be improved in some respects. But it holds that the Constitution should be changed, if at all, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution itself and not by the dictum of a court, upon the recommendation of the President. We can imagine nothing more dangerous to the republic than the doctrine that the organic law of the land may be juggled, in this way or in any way, to suit the policy of the administration. Once the stretching is begun, where will it end? We still insist that the Democratic party need not go beyond the President's speech at St. Louis for a paramount issue.

## THE NEW "EDEN."

"It is curious and amusing," said President Roosevelt in his speech at Camp yesterday, "to think that even as genuine a lover of his kind, a man normally so free from national prejudices as Charles Dickens, should have selected the region where we are now standing as the seat of his forlorn 'Eden' in 'Martin Chuzzlewit'."

It is also curious and amusing to recall that when Martin Chuzzlewit landed in New York, he was greeted by a newsboy, with these words of solicitation: "Here's the New York Sewer! Here's the Sewer's exposure of the Wall Street gang!"

Martin's first acquaintance was Colonel Diver, editor of the New York Lowly Journal, and Colonel Diver invited him to the office, where he presented him to Mr. Jefferson Brick, war correspondent, esteemed contemporary. "You have heard of Jefferson Brick, I see, sir," quoth the colonel. "England has heard of Jefferson Brick. I have reason to know, sir, that the aristocratic circles of your country quail before the name of Jefferson Brick."

But Martin had not heard of Mr. Brick, nor of his writings, and this confession of ignorance so amused the war correspondent that he invited the Englishman to take a drink.

Upon another occasion Martin and Mr. Brick were walking on the street, arm-in-arm, and the colonel and Major Pawkins, side-by-side, before them when, as they came near to the major's residence, they heard a bell ringing violently. Immediately the colonel and the major dashed off, and Mr. Brick, detaching himself from Martin, made a precipitate dive in the same direction.

"Good heaven!" thought Martin, "the premises are on fire. It was an alarm bell."

But there was no smoke to be seen, and when Martin made further investigation, he found that the men were merely going to dinner.

But Martin and his friend Mark Tapley were bound for the West, and after a short stay in New York, boarded a railway train, on their way to Eden, where they proposed to settle. At the end of the railroad journey was a small town containing the "National Hotel." In front of the hotel was a wooden gallery, "in which it was rather startling, when the train stopped, to behold a great many pairs of boots and shoes, and the smoke of a great many cigars, but no other evidences of human habitation. By slow degrees, however, some heads and shoulders appeared, and connecting themselves with the boots and shoes, led to the discovery that certain gentlemen boarders, who had a fancy for putting their heads, were enjoying themselves after their own manner in the cool of the evening."

Martin met many strange men here, but finally closing a deal with the Eden Land Company, he and Mark took a steamer down the river in company with other passengers. But, one by one, the passengers went ashore, and finally Martin and Mark were left alone. They traveled through a flat morass, "bestrewn with fallen timber; a marsh on which the good growth of the earth seemed to have been wrecked and cast away, that from its decomposing ashes vile and ugly things might rise; where fatal malaries, seeking whom they might infect, came forth at night in misty shapes, and creeping out upon the water, hunted them like spectres until day; where even the blessed sun, shining on the festering elements of corruption and disease, became a horror; this was the realm of Hoop through which they moved.

"At last they stopped at Eden, too. The waters of the Deluge might have left it but a week before, so choked with slime and matted growth was the hideous swamp which bore that name."

Martin and Mark finally made their way to shore, where they found a settlement of log houses and a few emaciated people half dead with malaria. One of the settlers met them, told a pitiful tale of suffering and death, and guided the newcomers to one of the deserted cabins. "When the log-hut received them, Martin lay down upon the ground and wept aloud."

And the country thus bitterly assailed, said President Roosevelt, "is now one of the most fertile and most productive portions of one of the most fertile and productive territories in all the world, and the dwellers in this territory represent a higher average of comfort, intelligence and sturdy capacity for self-government than the

people in any tract of like extent on any other continent."

In the light of twentieth century development, Dickens' story is a trifle Pickwickian.

**SENATOR BORAH'S ACQUITTAL.**

We are gratified that Senator Wm. E. Borah, of Idaho, has been acquitted, seeing that his acquittal has every appearance of a complete vindication. Indications point very clearly to the fact that the charges against him were trumped up by his enemies for selfish reasons, political or otherwise, and if the reports which have been published are true, the government should cause an investigation to be made. Senator Borah does not deny that he was attorney for a land company, as he had the right to be, but the record shows that in every transfer of land upon which he passed, he was at great pains to see that the law was complied with to the letter.

It is a serious matter to bring a charge of corrupt practice against a United States Senator in Congress, and if it be true, as alleged, that the proceedings were instituted against him upon flimsy pretext for malice, or for any selfish consideration, the persons responsible for it should be exposed and punished as they deserve.

## SPRINKLE THE STREETS.

The dust on Monument Avenue in the vicinity of the Davis Monument is a nuisance to drivers and pedestrians. This street and the boulevard should be sprinkled every dry day—certainly while the city is full of visitors.

Says the Charleston News and Courier: "Five thousand Georgians, North Carolinians, Tennesseans and Alabamians come to South Carolina every Sunday on courting business." Yes, indeed. That bunch used to come out regularly each Sabbath until our incomparably winsome and beautiful Richmond girls finally knocked it into their heads that it wasn't any use.

Our colleague, the Limerick man, reports that he has not yet received any responses from the sanctums of the Lynchburg News, the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and the Roanoke Times. As severing that his contest cannot be a complete success without the help of these well-known woos of the muse, he begs them to drop into the bandwagon while there is time.

The question as to what had become of those thousands of pulpy and indelible Texas watermelons was conclusively answered the other day by the announcement that that enterprising young State was about to throw a lot of stock of so-called pumpkins on the market.

According to the New York World, no less than 240 murders are committed in New York every year. It is only fair to add, however, that there is more temptation to murder New Yorkers than natives of any other city on the globe.

A contemporary describes a painful situation thus: "Foraker has been left alone with his thoughts." Certain other well known statesmen have doubtless read this with a pleasant sense of immunity.

The Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram is beyond any doubt the kind of man whom Old Virginia delights to honor. Don't look for the joke in this paragraph. There isn't any.

The Times-Dispatch has it on good authority that the presidential party which will go to Louisiana to study the habits of native bears over a rifle-sight will not include Mr. Thompson-Seton or Dr. William J. Long.

Senator William E. Borah has been acquitted of that land fraud charge. Doubtless the gentleman now finds himself in a position inferior only to that of Senators who have never required any acquittal.

The President made a strong plea for waterways to the Missourians, and the Vice-President wishes that somebody had done the same thing to him about two months ago.

John Johnson, of Minnesota, and Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, would constitute the ideal calculated to make the Smith family bite their nails in helpless envy.

The little word "wave" is in a fair way to be overworked since crime, prohibition and the Marcellite oil picked it for their affinity.

It promises to be some little time yet before any maker of billigrams can do the kind that Walter wore-to-the-pole.

"Several delegates to the Hague conference are ill," says the New York Sun. And many others are more or less ill-advised.

Mr. Root's safe passage through the Texas cyclone belt is the finest testimonial Muldoon's had in many a day.

Well, at least all players of solitaire ought to feel themselves attracted to the boom of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge.

It looks as if even the Philadelphia baseball team couldn't get away from the sleeping sickness.

Anyway, they weren't stopcocktails, because it's evident to all that they won't stop.

Richmond halfbacks also are the mildest and most tender-hearted in the world.

Yacht club circles appear to be face to face with the latest thing in Swedish movements.

Really it's a good deal less of a Cabinet than it is a traveling case.

## Rhymes for To-Day

WHERE DO YOU COME IN, READER?

I CAUGHT A head-cold 't' other day,  
 And at the first dread sign  
 My grandma came to me to say:  
 "Dear boy, you need  
 Quinine!"

I cold grew on till it became  
 The worst I ever had seen;  
 Said Uncle Praddy: "It's a shame!  
 Say, have you tried  
 Quinine?"

And still it waxed, I sniffed and wheezed  
 Whenever I sat to dine,  
 Till sister, noting how I sneezed,  
 Observed: "You take  
 Quinine!"

I'm at my worst to-day, and I  
 Am like to die, I ween;  
 So thinks Friend Jones, who raised the cry:  
 You dose with straight  
 Quinine!"

But I'll not raise a plaintive tune,  
 I will not kick or whine;  
 Still, if I don't feel better soon  
 I'll have I'll take  
 Quinine."

Technical.  
 Artist (indicating an exquisite marine view picture in value at \$50,000):  
 "Stockbroker: 'Well! There's a lot of water in it, isn't there?—Harper's Weekly.'"

On a Boat.  
 "What do you think?" glared Miss Belderly. "That young Mr. Shuffles kissed me on the forehead last night, and Jack Brown said he hired his abode in the forest on York River."

An India Print.  
 There's a careless young girl of Calcutta  
 Who plays with a goat in the gutter:  
 Though she's much lower cast,  
 If that goat should be ill-bred and but her—  
 —Harper's Weekly.

Explained.  
 Father: "Why, Tommy, what's happened to that bottle of seltzer? It's only half full."  
 Tommy: "I met a cat, dad—St. Louis Times."

Timeous.  
 "The learned District Attorney," began counsel for the defense.  
 "Now, I growler a man in a back seat, 'who don't these legal vandevies give him some gas?'"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not Billed.  
 "What a dollar a pound for tea?" exclaimed the customer. "Isn't that too steep?"  
 "Yes, ma'am," answered the honest greasyman, "all tea is too steep."—Chicago News.

Came Out All Right.  
 "How did you come out in that trap some last night?"  
 "The 'Tenderfoot'! The rest of the bunch was caught."—Chicago Journal.

Another Wonderful Cure.  
 "You've got your own life to this patent medicine." I was penniless and starving when I received \$10 for writing that testimonial.—Kansas City Times.

Where Memory Fails.  
 "Money talks." "The witness stand; there it says 'I don't remember.'"—Houston Post.

Naturally.  
 "Tooties is always talking about something that 'augurs ill' for something else."  
 "Yes, he's such a bore."—Chicago Record Herald.

In the Jamestown Settlement.  
 Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
 Sir:—The continent of America owes its discovery and rescue from barbarism to the discovery of the Jamestown settlement. The discovery of the continent of America was a discovery of the star of English colonization in Virginia had been seen to sink its radiance into the eyes of our forefathers in the course of permanence and power.

Among the four small crafts met by the Jamestown Discovery, the Discovery was one of the four vessels on which the hopes of the Jamestown settlement were placed. And when, on June 11th, after their apparel, implements, scant supplies and household goods had been put aboard, the Discovery of the fort buried, a parting dirge beaten on the drums, and the escape of the Discovery was a discovery of the star of English colonization in Virginia had been seen to sink its radiance into the eyes of our forefathers in the course of permanence and power.

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a small beginning, to be sure, but the harbinger of a vast commerce in the years to come.

When this vessel sailed from England she had as her companion the Phoenix, under Captain Nelson, which in the course of the journey was met by the new Captain Henry and driven back to the West Indies. Her long delay in reaching her destination caused many grave apprehensions among the colonists in April, 1607. The cold winter of 1607-8 was all the darker and more dreary to them because she came not. In April, following her sails were sighted as she ascended the river, and when her fresh supply of adventurers landed, settling the list of settlers by more than a hundred, there was much joy in the camp. Among the daring and valiant crew were the first child born in the settlement. The two women, Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. John Layton, had borne the first child born in the settlement. The two women, Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. John Layton, had borne the first child born in the settlement. The two women, Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. John Layton, had borne the first child born in the settlement.

On this same ship, Mary and Margaret, were brought the presents from England with his cargo of cedar he carried on a small boat, named by him, said to have been for a shrewd and subtle captain, for whom Thomas Savage had been left in exchange with Captain Henry. The port's return from this trip he sailed in a new vessel, the Mary and Margaret, which seems to have been apparently called into doubt by the nine name, since she brought over two women—Mrs. Thomas Forrest and her daughter Anne. But the first child born of the Anglo-Saxon race to set foot in Virginia. The latter was the bride of the first marriage solemnized here, and her father, the first child born in the settlement. The two women, Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. John Layton, had borne the first child born in the settlement. The two women, Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. John Layton, had borne the first child born in the settlement.

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At this period in the settlement on the James appeared young Capt. Samuel Argall in the Discovery, which brought with it intelligence of the reorganization of the London Company and the appointment of Lord Delaware as Governor. The Discovery, which had been in the service of the London Company, was now to be the vessel of the colonists, and the "discovery period," when the five hundred souls on the island were rapidly reduced to not over sixty. The employment of the Discovery in obtaining corn and crushing for sturgeon gave more timely aid in that hour of famine and distress her white sails must have appeared at times like the wings of an angel of mercy.

It was on the vessel that Henry Spilman returned to Jamestown from his captivity in the Indian camps; and on her, not long afterwards, Captain Argall visited Cape Cod in his cruise for fish, when he captured the Jesuit colony at Mount Desert, on the coast of New England, and having placed Hudson River, raised the flag of England over the point on Manhattan Island where the Dutch traders had planted their flag.

In another cruise in the Discovery Argall, while trading with the Indians at Potomac, learned of the presence of the Princess Pocahontas in the vicinity of Curlewman Bay, on that river, and by a stratagem enticed her aboard of his vessel and brought her a captive to Jamestown.

Amidst the awful privations of the spring of 1610, when the little company of Jamestown was abandoned the settlement and seeking better sources of support in Newfoundland, the Discovery was one of the four vessels on which the hopes of the Jamestown settlement were placed. And when, on June 11th, after their apparel, implements, scant supplies and household goods had been put aboard, the Discovery of the fort buried, a parting dirge beaten on the drums, and the escape of the Discovery was a discovery of the star of English colonization in Virginia had been seen to sink its radiance into the eyes of our forefathers in the course of permanence and power.

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